

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 29TH, 1900.

NUMBER 22

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery
Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depôts at Las Palmas, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Cargo Lighters.—ditto.
Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, La Plata, Rosario and Las Palmas.

HAMPSHIRE & CO.
40, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA
RIO DE JANEIRO

15 A, RUA JOSÉ BONIFÁCIO
SÃO PAULO
Holders of large stock of stores suitable for Railways, Sawmills and Factories in general.

KING, FERREIRA & CO.
Successors to W. R. CASSELS & CO.

11, Rua 1.º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business.—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialities, etc.—are respectfully solicited.

J. G. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ETC

Provision Merchant,

Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

LATE PALACE SQUARE

RIO DE JANEIRO

EMANUELE CRESTA & Co.

41, Rua da Quitanda, RIO DE JANEIRO.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF MATERIAL FOR CONSTRUCTIONS.

Complete assortment of hydraulic and ceramic tiles, Dutch tiles, Statues and ornamental fixtures for gardens.

SANITARY UTENSILS, CHAMBERLAIN-PASTEUR FILTERS.

LOUQUET CEMENT FROM BOULOGNE-SUR-MER

MARBLE IN SLABS AND BLOCKS AND ALSO IN FINISHED WORKS

CONTRACTORS FOR THE PRINCIPAL WORKS EXECUTED IN MARBLE IN BRAZIL, AS THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH, NEW EDIFICE OF THE BAY OF DA REPÚBLICA, S. BENEDICTO DE LORENA CHURCH, APARECIDA, ETC., ETC.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co. Ltd.*

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

The Harlan and Hollingsworth Co.

WORKS SITUATED ON TIDE WATER

Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger and Freight Equipment for Broad and Narrow Gauge Railways. Special attention given to the construction of Carriages and Wagons for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 35,000 locomotives and over 80,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. is prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.
For further information apply to their
Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. Ltd.

58, Primeiro de Março,
Rio de Janeiro

THE NEW YORK & LONDON

BABCOCK & WILCOX COMPANIES

Water Tube STEAM Boilers.

Rio de Janeiro Office:

RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 46.

Engenheiro C. A. LOZANO, M. E.

Especialidade:

Caldeiras de VAPOR e Acessórios, etc.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal Bodied Rubber Type and Patent "AIR CUSHION" STAMPS.
S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
N.B.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ published in London, will be received at this office.
Subscription, 20s. per annum.

AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1886.
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the best and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.
WITH SPECIAL SUPERVISORS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.

Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS, SAFETY PAPERS.

Work executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHING AND THE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

JOHN E. CURRIER, Secretary.

W. KIRTLAND MYERS, Ass't Treas.

F. RAWDON MYERS, Ass't Sec'y.

V. A. WENCESLAU
GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best quality in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

Blandy Brothers & Co.

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. PHILLEN & Co.

Bordeaux.
Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. REAY MARTIN & Co.

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Moselle wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognac and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

JAMES MITCHELL & Co.

Mechanical, Hydraulic, & Electrical Engineers
Importers of North American Machinery and Manufactures.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN BRAZIL

OF

The General Electric Co.

Pelton Water Wheel Co.

McIntosh Seymour & Co.

Worthington Pumping Engine Co.

Peckham Truck Co.

Magnolia Metal Co.

OUVIDOR 57

RIO DE JANEIRO

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depôts in all the principal ports of the world.

A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam

Coal always in stock.

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc.

effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 28 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

58, Rua 1.º de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

JOHN L. BISSET

123, Rua da Quitanda,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importer,

and General Commission Merchant.

Sole agent in Rio of

The N. K. Fairbank Co., New York,
Manufacturers of Cottolene

P. O. Box No. 801.

CRASHLEY & Co.

Newspaper and Bookellers

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals.

Agents for

A large assortment of English novels, American and

Taunton's Editions, constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books

Old Brazilian stamps bought.

Collections of stamps purchased.

Sole agents for Rio de Janeiro of Cerebos Salt.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Atkinson's Perfumeries and Pear's Soap.

Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned

Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts

OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

No. 36, Rua do Ouvidor.

Insurance.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,067 of March 24th, 1887.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

C. J. Cazaly, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserved fund..... £ 600,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

C. J. Cazaly,

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed)..... £ 2,127,500
Reserve fund..... 973,245

Agents

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.
No. 21 A, Rua da Quitanda, São Paulo.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... £ 1,328,751 ..

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

7, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1898..... £ 13,959,969
Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

7, Rua da Quitanda.

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent.

Rua France No. 7.

P. O. Box 892. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374

HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published about the end of June next. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Official Directors

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDWARD C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 69, Rua 1º de Março. EUGENE SERGE, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a.m., and on the second and fourth Sundays at 5 a.m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crashley & Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor.

JOHN D'ARCY, M. A.,

British Chaplain.

Hotel Metropole.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 170.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:15 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Concordia, 28. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; Wednesdays at 7:30 p.m. and at Fabrica Carica, Sundays at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIDORFFER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Cafexa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 254, Rua D. Anna Nery, Esplanada do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 6. English service at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese service at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays; 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Professional Directory

Dr. Bilsay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m. Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Dr. Carlos Feldhagen; Offices: No. 20, Rua 1º de Março, 2 to 4 p.m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquez de Albuquer.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READ-ING ROOM.—21, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—*Rest and Reading Room*; to Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor. W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 3 to 10 p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. R. A. W. SLOAN, President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

F. J. CARLSSON

ENGLISH TAILOR

Formerly with Poole, LONDON.

1st CLASS ENGLISH MATERIALS & WORKMANSHIP

Prices moderate. TERMS CASH.

All languages spoken.

42, RUA DO ROSARIO, 42

RIO DE JANEIRO

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directors.

Miss LAYONA GLANN,

No. 115, Praia de Botafogo,

Botafogo.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT

No. 79, Sete de Setembro

1st floor.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—An Assinon telegram of the 23rd says that a passenger on the river steamer «Saturnus» had died from bubonic pest on the voyage up to that city. In good time a toothache attended with a swollen face will be classed as bubonic pest.

—It will not be very long before the conversion law will be a dead letter; except that part of it which repudiated 55 per cent of the currency debt, which was done in fixing the par of paper money at 41 cents on the dollar, or the relation of gold to paper being 227.27 to 100.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—In 1899 145,690 passengers arrived in this country from over 850 and Montevideo. They came in 349 ships of which 73 were British: 477 of the immigrants were British and 137 North Americans as far as concerns those classified as immigrants: 38,397 people left the country in the same year.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—A case of 11 years imprisonment of an innocent person has just been made public. We have cited cases of 5 and 6 years imprisonment without sentence and one case of 2 years before trial which resulted in acquittal, but by some blunder the accused was kept in prison 2 years and 4 months after that of 4 yrs. 4 months, in all.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The independence festivities on the 25th May in Buenos Aires were an exceptionally brilliant scale this year. General Roca, surrounded by his ministers and staff, the diplomatic corps and 50,000 people, unveiled the statue by Rodin of General Sarmiento in Palermo, and afterwards held a review of the troops in the park. One telegram says that the soldiers took two hours in passing the saluting point.

—The closing of the English and South African markets against Argentine cattle some weeks ago, induced those enterprising shippers, Messrs. Kingsland and Cash, to attempt the flotation of a company to send frozen meat abroad. We have not heard whether the company has yet been registered, but we should like to learn. At the present time, a stoppage of Argentine meat supply is a big factor in the economic politics of the civilised world.

—In its meeting on Monday night the Buenos Aires Rowing Club unanimously decided to separate from the Union de Regatas, in consequence of an incident which occurred at the last regatta when a B. A. R. C. winner was disqualified, in the opinion of that club unjustly. In November the club will hold a regatta to which not only the local clubs but also those of Montevideo, Valparaiso and Rio de Janeiro will be invited.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, May 16.

—The Buenos Aires rowing clubs have issued invitations to all the other clubs in South America to contest the events in Buenos Aires in October next. It is a pity that we have not a programme of the intended races, as there are several rowing clubs in Rio harbor which stand high in boating circles. Gragoatá, Guanabara, Icaraby and Flamengo are names to conjure with in Rio, and these clubs would give a good account of themselves even against the brawny arms of the young athletes at the Tigre.

—The British residents of Buenos Aires have taken steps to organise a permanent committee to represent them and to take action in their behalf whenever the occasion arises. A preliminary meeting was held on the 9th inst. and a general public meeting on the 21st. The scheme proposed was that the permanent committee should consist of the managers of the British banks and British railways residing in Buenos Aires, the trustees and committee of the British Hospital, chairman of the Victoria Convalescents Home, committee of Prince George's Hall, and the active presidents of the English Club, English Literary Society, Amateur Dramatic Club and Choral Union.

—Bernardelli's new statue of Pedro Alvares Cabral, while not a thing of exquisite beauty, has yet escaped carping criticism. The statue of Sarmiento by the French sculptor Rodin, recently unveiled in Buenos Aires, has not been so fortunate. The art critic of *La Nación*, according to a telegram published here yesterday, calls it a «monkey-like caricature» and other writers were equally uncomplimentary. With all due deference to the great gifts of Sarmiento and his services to Argentina, we would simply like to say in favor of the sculptor, that whenever we see a picture or portrait bust of the schoolmaster president we seem to instinctively trace a family resemblance to the late Charles Peace of unhappy memory. Probably, hence the so-called monkey-like caricature.—A few years ago there was a minister of finance who came out with a statement that the government had at its order in Europe enough funds for the service of its debts for a considerable time in advance. In the face of this statement duly signed by the minister, gold declined rapidly and greatly. When it was falling there was a small syndicate in this market which went to work in a systematic way to buy millions of gold at the very low rates which were quoted. After this had been done the minister learned that he had made a very great and grave mistake, and that as a matter of fact the government had no funds for the payment of the debt service in Europe. In the face of this statement gold advanced as rapidly as it had fallen, until it reached a very high figure. The buyer made and the country lost millions and received a shock that disturbed confidence for many months.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—The fact that a lawyer in the settlement of one estate and that not of the largest obtained a fee of \$250,000 shows the absolute necessity for a reform in the matter of fees. Generally they are reasonable among reputable lawyers, but this instance shows that there are and may be abuses. In the case referred to the heirs were compelled to sell a considerable part of the estate in order to pay the fees. Some years ago we noted a case in which the fees more than consumed the estate, but the lawyer with great liberality forgave the widow the debt, after taking all the estate, a liberality the more striking in view of the fact that she had not a dollar left to give him.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—The death has taken place of Felix Barrera one of the most wonderful men in our police force. He could not read or write, yet he kept in his head a list of every thief in the city, 5300 of them, their aliases, names, crimes, etc. When the anthropometric department failed Barrera could always put them right. He was employed to teach the other policemen the times and antecedents of all the thieves. No disguise but he could penetrate it. He never had a salary over \$500 though he was under a dozen highly paid and educated detectives with all Lombroso's theories at the tips of their fingers. A subscription is being raised for his family.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—Two Italian brothers were convicted in Italy of homicide. They escaped to this country. The crime was committed in 1898. Extradition was asked by Italy. The courts have decided that according to Argentine law a sentence without limit must be counted as ten years and as more than ten years have passed since the sentence, the case is closed, that is to say residence in this republic, in law counts the same as if spent in an Italian prison.—*Buenos Aires Herald*. (What nonsense! Are the Argentine courts specially created to protect criminals of the worst class—murderers, forgers, thieves, etc.? Is Argentina a refuge for the criminals and offenders of all nations?—*Ed. News*.)—Yesterday's *Siglo* makes a sensible suggestion respecting the military academy. This institution, it points out, costs the country some \$20,000 a year, for which it educates a maximum of forty cadets (it might add with no better brilliant results). It would be far better, argues our contemporary, to send some twenty picked cadets to a military school in Europe, where they would learn far more than they ever could here and be removed from the pernicious atmosphere of partisan politics, and to convert the present academy into a modest school of sergeants and corporals. By this means more useful results would be obtained at less cost to the treasury.—*Montevideo Times*, May 19.—The finance committee of the representatives has reported on the law of stamps and stamped paper for the approaching financial year. The amendments proposed on this occasion are few and unimportant. We wonder how many years we shall have to wait before we see this tax reformed so as to make it less obstructive and burdensome to commerce and business transactions generally. By the application of a little common sense, consultation with the interests affected, and abandonment of the mischievous theory that the interests of the fiscals are superior to all others, the tax could be modified and simplified without any serious loss to the revenue—perhaps with a positive gain—and to the enormous relief of business. The entire revenue from the tax is barely \$200,000 the year, a relatively small sum which is out of all proportion to the trouble, annoyance, vexation and obstruction that the tax causes. In fact, the commerce of the republic could well afford to subscribe voluntarily to pay the government a larger sum in order to be relieved from the nuisance of the tax in its present form. It is solely an exaggerated idea of officialism, and an absurd notion that every transaction and every operation must pay tribute and be subject to the intervention of the state, that has kept the tax from being reformed. With chambers in which business interests were properly represented it would soon be modified.—*Montevideo Times*, May 19.—In 1881 the total consumption of sugar in the United States was 1,012,206 tons—equal to 44.2 pounds per capita. In 1899 the total consumption was little more than double, reaching 2,031,610 tons, or 67.7 pounds per capita. The population in 1881 was 31,316,000; in 1899 it reached 76,011,000.—*American Geographer*.

—The London war office has recently published a new list of the total losses in the war. The number of killed and wounded amounts to 18,799 men, without counting about 12,000 who are under treatment in the hospitals in South Africa and are being treated for common sicknesses and not for wounds. Losses by capture do not seem to be included. The in the foregoing.

—The city of Chicago has an anti-cigarette law which has been declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court, and the Chicago anti-cigarette league is inducing banks, mercantile houses and firms of all sorts to taboo those applicants for work who smoke «coffin nails» and to forbid employees the habit under penalty of dismissal. Half a dozen banks have placed themselves on the anti-cigarette platform, and one night recently the league sent out 2,000 letters to as many firms urging them to back up the good work.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA.

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

nachf., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Calva 108.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Calva 520.) (Calva 182)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Rothschild
 Sohne, Frankfurt a. M.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,
 London.
 Manchester and Liverpool.
 District Banking Company Limited,
 London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 De Neufville & Co., Paris.

Portugal..... Banco Lisbon & Açores and corres-
 pondents.

and any other countries.
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
 shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-
 ing business.

Petersen-Gutschow,
Directors.**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 245, of 15th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,
 S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
 Mendoza and Poyasani.

DRAWS ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.

Société de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London B. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO

BURNOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and

Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rossi & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and

transacts every description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Established in Paris on the 27th October 1896 by the
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société
 Générale pour l'industrie et le développement du Com-
 merce et de l'industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,132 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million France.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 38.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

DRAWS ON:

Head Office,
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
 ris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour l'industrie et le dé-
 veloppement du Commerce et de
 l'Industrie en France, and agencies
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 Fieret Meret & Co., Paris.

Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
 Parr's Bank, Limited,
 Lazard Brothers & Co.,
 J. Henry Schroeder & Co.,
 Kleinwort Sons & Co.,
 A. Kuller & Sons.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and
 branches.
 Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg.
 Conrad Hirsch Donner, Hamburg.
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
 L. Behr, us & Sohne, Hamburg.
 Correspondents in all chief cities.

J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.
 and their correspondents.
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

Banco Commerciale Italiana, Genova
 Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts-current.
 Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for
 purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and trans-
 acts every description of banking business.

C. Blum,

Manager.

DAIRY MACHINERY

Alfa-Laval Separators

Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . Rs. 101.245:800\$000

N. B. This capital to be
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480:978\$736

Profits in suspense . Rs. 11,156:739\$835

on 30th April 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

London and County Banking Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd. LONDON.

Messrs. Hothington & Co.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of

stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every

description of banking business.

From To Day, London, April 26.

THE MISUNDERSTANDINGS OF

WAR.

BY A BRITISH OFFICER.

Now that the war seems to be drawing to
 a close, and the fighting from day to day is so
 one-sided as to be almost uninteresting, one
 is tempted to turn to some of the incidents
 which seemed to be of minor importance at
 the time, and scarcely worth breaking the
 narrative to notice.

Ever since the war commenced there has
 been a series of allegations of cruelty, perfidy,
 and breaches of the customs of civilised war
 on the part of the Boers.

Not only does my position in life as a sub-
 ject and a servant of Her Majesty naturally
 inspire me to side with the popular view
 against the enemies of my country, but my
 previous service in South Africa would
 scarcely warrant my being more partial to
 the Boers than to my own countrymen.

We soldiers, however, by years of training have
 learned to keep our heads cool and our eyes
 clear in what are, to the rest of the world,
 moments of excitement. As we have nothing
 to gain by exaggeration and no public to
 cater for, our words should have more weight
 than those of civilian writers who see war for
 the first time, those who never see it at close
 quarters, and those who receive all but the
 barest official information from the Townies
 who either exaggerate for playfulness, or who
 are not accustomed to weigh their words care-
 fully.

I have nothing to gain one way or the other,
 and that being so, I may safely tell the plain,
 unvarnished truth, which is likely to be as
 unpopular on this subject as on all others. It
 is not my wish to morally white-wash the
 Boer with mere words of praise, but I think I
 am in a position to account for a good many
 things in a way which, when I have given
 scientific reasons, may satisfy my readers.

The first of these breaches of the customs
 of war occurred, or was supposed to have
 occurred, at the battle of Glencoe, the first
 struggle of the war.

The Talam Hill was captured by the Dublin
 Fusiliers and the Rifles, the Boers retired car-
 rying white flags over their shoulders, and
 thus saved themselves from destruction by
 our rifles and guns. I have made careful in-
 quiries from officers—senior officers—who
 were present, and whom I know to be cool
 soldiers likely to observe correctly. One of
 these assures me, and the others tell a similar
 story, that he was one of the first to reach the
 top of the hill, and was well placed for ob-
 servation.

I found the bulk of the Boer
 army in full retreat at a distance of about
 fifteen hundred yards, but a smaller number
 of men, who had been left to hold the hill to
 the last, and cover the retreat, were much
 closer, and also in full retreat. They had left
 behind them in their hurried flight a field
 hospital, and to this rode a Boer coming from
 the main body and holding a white flag. He
 carried a letter to the English general asking
 for an armistice to enable them to bury the
 dead, and carry off the wounded. No doubt
 the stage of the fight at which such a request
 could be granted had not yet arrived, but no
 stretch of prejudice could it be termed
 treacherous, or a misuse of the white flag; nor
 should it in any way have prevented our guns
 firing on the retreating army. That they did
 not fire is true, but that was due to a false
 view of humanity on the part of the officer in
 command. I have been assured by all of
 whom I have inquired that no other flag was
 raised, and that it was practically impossible
 for one to be put up unnoticed by them.

It was repeatedly stated after the battle of
 Glencoe that the Boer artillery had fired on
 our ambulances, and that one of them had
 even been overturned by a shell. It is un-
 doubtedly true that a number of shells went
 close to the ambulances, and I believe that
 one was really struck, but there is no reason
 to believe that they were deliberately aimed
 at. I had myself occasion to go to the am-
 bulances during the fight, and found them

placed directly in front of a hill on which was
 a naval gun; the field batteries were at that
 time in action a short distance in advance, so
 that the ambulances were between the two,
 and not very far from either. Is it reasonable
 to suppose that the Boer artillery should sub-
 mit without replying to our shell fire, because
 we chose to select so improper a place for the
 wounded? They certainly could not not fire
 at the guns without many shots falling
 very close to the ambulances. I have heard
 this—but I cannot vouch for its accuracy—
 that the position in front of the naval gun
 was selected by a staff officer contrary to the
 opinion of the medical officer in charge. After
 the Irish Brigade had been ordered to
 retire, the ambulances advanced over the
 ground on which it had been fought, and was
 covered with dead and wounded men. A con-
 siderable body of men had, however, not
 held the order to retire, and fighting dog-
 gedly on behind the ground for three hours after
 the general retirement, in spite of being near-
 ly surrounded by the Boers. The ambulances
 came quite close to these men, and again re-
 ceived some of the fire meant for others. The
 Boers protested angrily at the time to some of
 the officers who had been made prisoners
 against the firing being kept up when the
 ambulances were on the field, and the wounded
 were being collected. The brave men who
 had so stubbornly resisted had nothing to do
 with the ambulances, and were not even aware
 that they had come up behind them, so that
 on this occasion it was impossible to blame
 either side. I may add that this is the only
 foundation for the statement which once ap-
 peared that men of an Irish regiment had
 taken refuge behind an ambulance.

After the attack on Van Rantz much the
 same statements were made on that occasion.
 I was a personal witness to the occurrence. A
 narrow defile led down the hill towards
 Potter's Drift, and along this the am-
 bulances were hurriedly advanced. Once started
 in the succession of wagons no return was pos-
 sible, and they had to move on and take their
 places in an inextinguishable jumble below. A
 brigade of infantry was bivouacking in a fold
 of the ground between two hills on the right;
 a corps of mounted Colonials and a cavalry
 regiment were on the left, and half the trans-
 port of the column was gathered together in
 front. Such a position invited shell fire, and
 the presence of the ambulances, so far from
 guarding against it, might reasonably be con-
 sidered as contrary to the usage of war.

Ambulances have no right to come within the
 field of fire, I believe, but I am not certain.
 At three miles is the limit. The enemy,
 fortunately, could not see the bulk of the
 troops, and had no idea of the damage that it
 was in their power to inflict, and only a few
 shells were thrown; the wagons and mounted
 men crowding up then under the lee of the
 hill escaped observation, and the shelling
 ceased. Had a number of guns been trained
 on this spot, it is impossible to estimate the
 loss that might have been inflicted on us; the
 wagons could not have retreated through the
 crowded defile; the ambulances would have
 been broken up, and I suppose there would
 have been loud denunciation of the barbarous
 Boer.

The latest outcry is that the Boers have been
 using poisoned bullets, and there certainly
 was some color for the statement. In the
 Boer trenches round Colenso a quantity of
 ammunition was found covered with some
 greasy green substance, and pots of the same
 liquid were also discovered ready for use.

Being green and greasy, it was of course
 thought to be verminous, and as no one knew
 for what purpose it was used, it must, of
 course, be to poison the English; this was the
 culminating point of Boer swagery; after this
 no quarter; the Boers must be wiped out.

The Colonials led the cry and the papers
 teemed with abuse. It has doubtless been
 telegraphed to England in a thousand forms,
 and will tend to embitter race hatred to the
 utmost. What are the facts? No soldier has
 suffered from a poisoned wound, and, as a
 matter of fact, whatever the substance may be,
 it is not poison. I saw a doctor ask me
 if it was a cut in his leg, and as some danger-
 ous experiment, it must be admitted—and it pro-
 ved perfectly innocuous. It is probably used to
 contract the corroding effect of smokeless
 powder on the barrel of the rifle; this is of
 great importance, as rifles which are not clean-
 ed immediately after use become honey-
 combed and rapidly deteriorate. It is not
 often impossible to clean rifles till next day.

So that, if this substance really effects its
 object the Boers who have already taught us
 so much, will have given us another lesson
 which the war office will, perhaps, one day
 take to heart. The least thought would have
 proved the absurdity of the poison theory.

The rapid passage of the bullet through the
 rifled barrel into which it fits so tightly
 generates heat enough to melt the grease, and
 if any did remain on the bullet after leaving
 the barrel, it would probably be removed by
 the rapid spin during its flight through the
 air. If poison had been the object, it would
 probably have been placed in a small hole in
 the head of the bullet, and not on the
 exterior.

Another story of treachery, and one which
 has been very constantly repeated, is the
 charge brought against the Boers that, when
 in close contact with our men, advancing with
 their rifles slung and their hands up as if to
 surrender, and when firing ceases of our men
 show themselves, they pour a volley into our
 ranks. It requires but a very slight experi-
 ence of actual fighting to see the utter impos-
 sibility of such a proceeding. Any man or
 body of men venturing to stand upright, at a
 distance at which communication

possible, would be shot down with absolute certainty before the signal could be understood. Such an enterprise would be far more dangerous to the Boers than to us. Yet this statement has been put forward to explain the surrender of some of our men at Spion Kop and other places. Those who know how terrific was the fire on that hill, how content men were to remain concealed behind stones when they are exposed to such a storm of bullets, and with what reluctance they raise their heads even to fire their rifles, will attribute this to other and more reasonable causes. Few men see anything of what occurs under such circumstances, and when they find themselves surrounded they readily surrender.

(To be continued.)

PAYSANDU CRICKET.

PAYSANDU C. C. VS. BRITISH BANK.
Played at Paysandu on Sunday 20th May and resulting in a win for the home eleven.

Scores as follows:—

PAYSANDU C. C.	
H. C. Bocquet, b. Mawson.....	21
C. H. Pullen, b. do.....	7
E. C. Manners, b. Morrissey.....	12
C. Henderson, b. Mawson.....	13
H. R. Latham, not out.....	44
R. Robinson, b. Morrissey.....	28
E. C. Hime, b. McNair.....	24
W. Strange, did not bat.....	—
A. Macmillan, did not bat.....	—
Extras.....	6

Total (for 6 wickets)..... 155

*Innings declared closed.

BRITISH BANK.

H. W. Jeaus, b. R. Robinson.....	6
R. J. McNair, l.b.w., b. Strange.....	6
F. Morrissey, run out.....	21
C. B. Mawson, b. Manners.....	23
E. A. Roberts, b. do.....	14
H. Evers, b. Hime.....	1
D. R. Andrews, not out.....	0
J. Hargreaves, b. Manners.....	0
Extras.....	7

Total, 7 wickets..... 78

Both sides played short.

PAYSANDU C. C. VS. LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK.
This match was played at Paysandu on Thursday 24th, and resulted in a win for the home club.

Scores as follows:—

PAYSANDU C. C.	
V. Tatum, b. Conolly.....	56
C. Pullen, l.b.w., b. Francis.....	5
H. C. Bocquet, not out.....	68
E. A. Roberts, ct. H. Hargreaves, b. C. Hargreaves.....	0
C. L. Robinson, run out.....	4
H. W. Stacey, ct. Lloyd, b. Conolly.....	18
W. P. Slater, b. Conolly.....	1
T. M. Kentish, ct. Lomas, b. Conolly.....	0
A. C. Skey, not out.....	27
F. H. Robinson, did not bat.....	—
R. Nelson, did not bat.....	—
Extras.....	13

Total, 7 wickets..... 172

LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK.

E. A. Tootal, b. Roberts.....	33
C. A. Conolly, c. Bocquet, b. Pullen.....	35
S. Francis, ct. Stacey, b. Kentish.....	4
G. H. Lomas, b. Slater.....	7
H. Hargreaves, l.b.w., b. Pullen.....	1
C. Hargreaves, b. Slater.....	3
J. Robinson, not out.....	9
C. Lloyd, b. Pullen.....	2
H. Weigall, b. Slater.....	0
R. Statham, b. Slater.....	0
R. H. Robinson, b. Slater.....	0
Extras.....	18

Total..... 112

—An unfortunate accident occurred at the beginning of the match which not only weakened the L. & R. P. B. eleven, but produced a very painful impression. As Ridgway, who is one of the Bank's best bowlers, was running for a boundary ball, he fell into a barbed wire fence and cut his face in a frightful manner. He of course had to withdraw, to the great regret of every man on the field. The determined though ineffective stand made by Conolly and Tootal received much praise and saved the Bank's credit at a time when the "fortunes of war" seemed to be decidedly against it.

—We are informed that the eleven to represent Rio in the match with Netherlooy on Sunday next, 3rd June, will be selected from the following list: W. P. Slater, N. W. Jackson, H. Pierce, O. Wucherer, C. L. Robinson, T. Forde, R. H. Robinson, H. L. Wheatley, H. C. Bocquet, E. C. Manners, V. Tatum, and W. Strange. The Paysandu club is sure to put a strong team in the field.

S. PAULO FACTS.

On 20th inst. traffic was run for the first time through the new station of the São Paulo Railway at Luz. Until the new building is complete passengers will be obliged to make a long round to reach the platform. This is necessitated by the fact that the front entrance of the station faces the Jardim Publico, and for the present ingress on the other side is blocked by the work which is still proceeding. Early in the morning of the same day a violent storm broke over São Paulo; heavy rain continued almost without intermission until noon. After this and another storm on Wednesday evening, the temperature feels a

bit chilly, and those fortunate enough to possess a grate, are rejoicing in the grateful and cheering effect of a fire.

There was a large gathering at the English vice-consulate on Ascension day to celebrate the Queen's birthday. Her Majesty's health was drunk with great enthusiasm some 30 times, for as each newcomer raised his glass those already in the room were naturally too loyal not to join in once more. Several representative Brazilians joined in the proceedings on behalf of the president of the state, the secretary of the interior and justice, and the press. After duly replying to their courtesy, Mr. Lupton toasted President McKinley and the "Union of Hearts". The presence of Mr. Mackenzie, a Canadian, afforded the opportunity of proposing "the Colonies". The proceedings ended with the official drinking of our sovereign's health, amid cheers and "God save our gracious Queen". A cable-gram was sent to the Marquess of Salisbury asking him to convey to Her Majesty the congratulations of her loyal subjects resident in São Paulo on the attainment of her 51st birthday.

The new theatre, Sant'Anna, is not a large one, but there appears to be a difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of players for it. The Sazone company turned up in such a minus condition, that arrangements have been cancelled, and for the present the theatre will be used by local artists. It is hoped that in a month's time, it will be occupied by a comedy company.

The *Platée* is starting an "agony" column. Soon after Cronje's surrender, a "Hollandaise" feeling his withers wrung, inserted among the advertisements a childishly insulting notice written in English. A short time since he perpetrated a similar outrage, and last week vented his spleen in Double Dutch doggerel.

This attack on decency and language was too much for a poet-patriot, who replied, by the same agency, in neat and stinging lines.

We owe to the *Platée* the startling information, that 50,000 Russians in 160 troops-ships, have started to save the auriferous Transvaal from the gold hunting army of England!

The *Correio* and *Platée* are taking opposite sides in a little discussion as to whether the Light and Power Co. should be allowed to put up a chandelier in Largo S. Bento. Such an erection would be a convenient shelter from rain and sun for citizens generally, but it is argued that it would practically be a station for the company's boards, as it would be adjacent to their terminus.

The *Correio* which has not always been distinguished for pro-British articles, contained, a few days ago, a portrait and highly eulogistic notice of General Baden-Powell and the heroic defence of Mafeking.

The Ascension day holiday was quite spoiled by rain. The cricket match, London and Brazilian Bank, Past and Present vs. Santos and S. Paulo was adjourned to a covered space, where wet inside was substituted for wet outside.

The Tennis Tournament is fixed for August 14, entries to be concluded by 30th prox.

KILLING ENTERPRISE.

There is no reason to suppose that anything which can be said or cited will make any difference whatever with the policy or course of congress in the matter of legislation regarding taxes; and yet at the present moment anything in the way of development of business or industrial enterprises is impossible because there are so many crushing and wasteful taxes. A gentleman whom we have known for nearly 25 years as one of the most laborious, careful and wise business men, who has gradually enlarged his business until it has become an honor to this city, tells us that he cannot continue; not that he is insolvent, on the contrary he has a moderate competence, but he says there are so many imposts on everything which enters into his manufactures that while his business is large his expenses consume the income and he is about to wind it up. Similar action has been taken or forced upon many others.

Not long ago it occurred to some one that a proper preparation of pork would find a market here and measures were taken to do this. In a short time, it was found that imposts of various kinds were too many for it and we later saw the flag of the auctioneer waving over another enterprise, which had failed.

This is no theory, or sombre picture, but an illustration of a state of facts which make industrial enterprises impossible.

The tax fiend is after active capital and enterprise at every step. One may not make a contract for business that he must not first pay a tax. One may not buy or sell, get credit, or pay a bill, put out a sign or try to get business without first paying for the chance to try to get business. Everything which enters into manufactures is taxed, the taxation which brings or carries goods is taxed, the water is taxed, the sunlight even is taxed. One cannot be born, christened, married or die without taxation and at the same time capital which lies idle or inactive is not taxed. It is enterprise and activity which is throttled at every step.

The abuse has reached such proportions that enterprise is crushed and hopeless. The voice of warning has been raised but even now it comes too late to prevent the most disastrous results. The remedy does not lie in heavier import duties, but in the relief of taxation under one form or another. In this matter many make a mistake and cry out for high duties, whereas they should demand a readjustment of taxation which shall relieve them.

AGENT WANTED.

To represent on commission a leading English firm manufacturing Studs, Links, Photo. Frames, Ladies' Belts, and similar lines. Address with full particulars A., care of W. H. Smith & Son, L. and N. W. Railway Station, Birmingham, England. (3t.)

CORRESPONDENT.

An expert correspondent, translator, shorthand writer and typewriter wishes employment in Rio. Apply to M. P. B., this office.

PETROPOLIS.

To let under contract a comfortable and splendid large house, in a very good condition, suitable for a family of high standing or a first class boarding house. The property is located in one of the principal streets of Petropolis at six minutes distance from the railway station. It has a magnificent park, thoroughly cultivated and full of trees, plenty of water, donkeys, stables and other dependencies.

For further information please apply at the office of this Newspaper. (3t.)

TO LET

The residence No. 53 Rua Tavares Bastos (formerly Princeza Imperial) with 5 large rooms all with windows, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, shower, bath, two rooms for the servants and a stable. The keys are at No. 22 same street. For information apply at Rua 1 de Março 37.

Hotels.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 Rua do Riachuelo in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-appointed bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

THERESOPOLIS

GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGE SCHWIDDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the Serra and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:
Messrs. Netto, Bisio & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.
"Mouton Jr. & C.", "33", "Visc. Inhamia."
"Souza & Niemeyer", "6", "da Alfandega."
Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Presca.

Telegr. Address:—George, Theresopolis.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Limited.

5, Threadneedle Street London, England.

ESTABLISHED 1836

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£2,202,400
RESERVE FUND.....	£2,202,400

IF YOU DO NOT KNOW SPECIAL TROPICAL

DUNLOP TYRES

full particulars will be sent to you on application.

Their chief claim to universal adoption in hot countries is their successful resistance of heat and moisture.

QUALITY is made first consideration, and tyres carrying on outer cover and inner tube trademark can be relied upon to give the most satisfactory results, and to provide both ladies and gentlemen cycling in tropical regions with comfortable, safe, speedy and economical wheeling.

Dunlop Tropical Tyres alone have solved the problem of giving perfect cycling under the above conditions.

Trade-mark

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Write for full particulars to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

Restaurant & Lunchroom

ZUM MÜNGHNER KIND'L

10, Rua General Camara, 10

1st class German cooking, and excellent service.

MODERATE PRICES

Herman Moronoff, PROPRIETOR.

CARSON'S HOTEL

138, Rua do Cattede,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribotzi,

PROPRIETOR.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cattede)

Telephone No. 3,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Patent system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

RESTAURANT "CAMPI"

RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7

This house is particularly renowned for its splendid Breakfasts and Lunches.

The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.

The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

C. CAMPI & Co.

Up to March 27th the Mansion House Fund aggregated £817,000.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$5000 per annum for Brazil;
25000 per six months

\$10.000 / 2 abroad or the equivalent in currency
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year
or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

Messrs. Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman,
Attorneys,
121, Broadway, NEW YORK.

Messrs. Street & Co.,
20 Cornhill, LONDON

Fraser & Co.,
181, Queen Victoria Street.

and by Messrs. C. F. Hammett & Co., SAO PAULO.
Notices of marriages, births and deaths \$2500 each
SINGLE COPIES: 500 réis; for sale at the office
of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 26 Rua
do Ouvidor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS: Caixa 253.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 29th, 1900.

WHETHER we believe that we have an outbreak of genuine bubonic pest in this city, or not, is now a matter of very little moment. We do not believe it, but as this is only a layman's opinion, based on personal impressions and a lack of confidence in the sincerity and trustworthiness of the medical officials under whose auspices the pest has been introduced to us, it is perhaps a matter which can not profitably be discussed. Unfortunately the mischief is done, the arrival of the pest has been hurriedly proclaimed, and all the machinery of sanitary restriction has been put into operation. Were the older and more experienced physicians responsible for the situation, we should promptly advise our readers to accept their decision and advice without question, but as we have quite a different class to deal with, all that we can do is to make a virtue of submission. Unhappily the fears of the Brazilian people have led them to surrender every right they possess to the sanitary official, who exercises for the moment absolute and irresponsible authority. We can therefore do no more than advise our readers to so order their lives as not to come in contact with these officials, and to comply with all their requirements. The disease, whatever it may be, is very mild, and is thus far less fatal, perhaps, than influenza. An official report of yesterday says that 46 suspected cases have been recorded, of which 9 have resulted fatally. Some of these cases are not officially declared to be bubonic pest, and two or three of the deaths were not really investigated. From this it is apparent that the disease is not malignant, and that under existing conditions there is really no cause for alarm, except perhaps from the arbitrary conduct of the officials themselves. Assuming it to be the pest, it is very mild in character and need not be feared. It is essentially a filth disease and may be combatted successfully by the employment of strict measures of cleanliness and disinfection. Restrictions on travel and in the sale of fruits and vegetables are comparatively useless, and so are quarantines. The plague slips through in spite of them. But as long as these measures give easy and remunerative employment to physicians without practice and to an army of employés they will be continued. But it is essential to say that restrictions which serve only to remove people from one unsanitary place to another, which deprive them of cheap, plentiful and wholesome food, which alarm the sick and render houses uninhabitable, and which really create a reign of terror, are more likely to promote the pest than to check it. If the government really wants to drive out the pest effectively, let us have an abundance of cheap food, regular employment, cheap baths, reiterated counsel about cleanliness, and plenty of water. We are less in need of exceptional measures than of reasonable treatment.

ON THE 22nd inst. the advocate of Messrs. Edward Ashworth & Co., and others, published an important reclamation relative to the provision of law prohibiting the importation of merchandise bearing labels in Portuguese, from foreign countries other than Portugal. He demonstrates clearly that this provision of law is a violation of the law of 14th October, 1857, which provides for the registry of trademarks, and of article 72, section 27 of the constitution which guarantees property rights in manufacturers' marks. He might also have added that it is a violation of the international trademark convention, to which Brazil is a party. We are informed that the British and German ministers have been for some time endeavoring to secure a favorable decision from the government upon the validity of trademarks in Portuguese registered by British and German manufacturers under the law of 1857, and with so great a measure of success that the minister of finance is now credited with the opinion that the law of 14th November last is an infringement on acquired rights, that it should be repealed, that a memorial should be presented to congress to this effect, and that he will prorogue the execution of the law to enable congress to take action. Now that the Brazilian government is apparently favorable to a recognition of the acquired rights of foreigners in registered trademarks, we understand that the American minister has also taken an interest in the matter, and we may therefore hope that influence enough to secure a repeal of this provision of law will soon be brought to bear.

THERE are many reasons for believing that the principal influence behind the provision of law which forbids the importation of merchandise bearing Portuguese labels, is that of the manufacturing chemists, who are seeking strenuously to drive all foreign medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations out of the Brazilian market. And in these lines the Americans will be principally affected as they have perhaps gone further than their competitors in preparing special labels in Portuguese for the Brazilian trade. The importance of these interests is so great that it is a mystery to us how the American minister could have ignored this prohibition so long. Inquiries and representations have been made by the manufacturers themselves and, to our knowledge, the minister's attention has been drawn to the subject, but it is only after others have taken the initiative that he ventures to take an interest in the matter. We should not like to say that he has likewise waited until assured of the friendly disposition of the Brazilian government, though the simultaneous announcement of the views of the minister of finance might warrant a suspicion in that direction.

AS OUR readers know, we are not a disciple of the modern reciprocity school which aims to promote foreign trade by means of special reciprocity treaties, but as long as that school exists we believe that reciprocity should be a reality and that the representatives of every government should be watchful to prevent any evasion of the obligations arising under it. And yet, during the period which has elapsed since the renewal of reciprocity treaties came up for discussion in the United States, the trend of legislation in this country has been to evade anything approaching true reciprocity. The adoption of maximum rates on imports was not only designed to compel France and Italy to reduce their duties on Brazilian coffee, but it was designed to avoid the concession of any reduction in duties on American products. Under such a regime Brazil could promptly assure the United States that products of American manufacture are already favored by being placed on the lowest schedule and that nothing more can be done. In effect, then, Brazil practically yields nothing, while at the same time such laws as that of 14th November, 1899, of which the American minister seems to have been unconscious, are threatening to drive American products out of the Brazilian market.

THE MURIA for imposing tax burdens on trade has found a new advocate in the post Sylvio Romero, whose friends have found a seat and salary for him in the present chamber of deputies. On the 23rd inst. he introduced a bill declaring that all sales of merchandise exceeding 1000 on periods of credit exceeding thirty days, must pay a proportional stamp tax. And to compel merchants to satisfy the exaction, the bill provides that no proofs other than written proofs, which means legally stamped contracts, etc., shall be accepted as evidence in court. Inasmuch as the transfer of a bill of lading must now pay a proportional stamp tax also, it will be seen that many articles of prime necessity imported and sold before arrival, will be very heavily taxed. This will particularly affect flour, kerosene, etc., and will probably compel some modification in the handling of these staples. In view of the impossibility of keeping dealers united in a common movement against such impositions, there is probably as yet no escape from them, but it would be a good answer to these tax exactions were merchants and dealers to unite on a strictly cash basis for all future transactions. Cash on delivery, without credits, transfers, or any other taxable document, would not only defeat all such blood-sucking schemes, but it would tend to put trade on a better and healthier basis. And besides this, it would also defeat the new bankruptcy law which was apparently framed specially for the convenience of dishonest debtors.

MRS. GLADSTONE, the widow of the "Grand Old Man," died yesterday. She was an ideal wife, not only her husband's natural companion but his champion, his encourager in times of discouragement, the heightener of his triumphs, the sharer of his sorrows, and his principal adviser. There is one memento of her in the ladies' gallery of the house of commons which is held sacred. The grip of her hand in her accustomed place in the gallery as she listened to her husband's speeches might after night have worn away a mark on the famous grill, which was always proudly pointed out to visitors as "Mrs. Gladstone's mark." A fitting helpmate to the "Grand Old Man" was the "Grand Old Woman" who has just passed away full of years and universal esteem.

ONE of the indirect results of war, and it is not a light one, is the pension burden. And that it is a serious burden may be seen in the fact that the United States government has paid, since 1865, an aggregate of over \$2,500,000,000 in pensions. Think what a crushing burden this is upon trade and industry! It means that every man, woman and child in the country has had to pay nearly \$40 each during these years, and that the contribution must go on until the last pensioner is dead. It means that \$62,500,000 a year have been added to the expenses of government, all of which must be drawn from trade and industry in one form or another. It means corruption, parasitical dependence on government bounty, intrigue and special legislation, together with a continuance of these evils for an indefinite period. And it means a precedent which every war will follow, to the first overthrow of the system and the form of government which protects it. Nothing but the enormous wealth and productive capacity of the United States could stand such a burden, to initiate which means ruin for the great majority of nations. In view of all this, would it not be wiser to think twice before going to war, for in the end there is defeat even for the victors.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From The Church Echo.

A CORRECTION.

We notice in *The Rio News* of the 22nd inst. this statement:

"We hear also that the business firms upon whose support the church principally depend, presented Mr. Crawshaw with a purse of 55 guineas on the eve of his departure."

We can only assure *The Rio News* that they have heard wrongly, in as far as the majority of the subscribers to Mr. Crawshaw's testimonial were clerks in banks and houses living on small salaries. One house did actually subscribe.

As far as who supports the church or not is yet more open to question. It is, we think, about time some one spoke out about these subscriptions.

TESTIMONIAL TO REV. IRVINE CRAWSHAW.

To the Editor of the Rio News.

Rio, May 26th, 1900.

Dear Sir,—As Treasurer, may I ask you to correct an unintentionally wrong impression given by the notice of the above in your last issue.

No business firms subscribed to the "Testimonial," which was solely formed by the individual contributions of a large number of Mr. Crawshaw's friends and well-wishers.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES F. M. TAYLOR.

The mistake above mentioned was wholly our own. On the 19th a friend informed us of the present to Mr. Crawshaw by ladies interested in the children's services, and it was incidentally mentioned at the same time that a purse of 55 guineas had been presented to him in the city, and the name of a gentleman who is at the head of an important business was mentioned in connection with it. We very naturally concluded that the subscription had been raised among the British banks and commercial houses, all of whom, we believe, are subscribers for the support of the church. Had we been able to go after the particulars, or had those interested sent them to us, the credit for the testimonial would have been properly given. As for the questions incidentally referred to by *The Church Echo* we have no interest in them, nor have we any intention of discussing them. We simply wish to give the news correctly, and we should be glad to have our readers send us the facts.—*Ed. News.*

PRESENTATION TO REV. IRVINE CRAWSHAW.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th May, 1900.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find official list of donations towards presentation to Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, also a note of how the money was expended.

I would feel obliged if you would kindly publish same in an early number of your valuable paper.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am

Yours sincerely,

C. F. HARGREAVES.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

100000 each:—T. A. Cross, Chas. F. Hargreaves, Chas. Taylor, S. Massey, Cecil Block, Rich'd Whichecklo, G. Gudgeon, J. D. Beswick Purcias, E. Johnston & Co.; total 900000.

50000 each:—A. H. Thomson, H. L. Wheatley, F. H. O. Cross, J. W. Applin, Wm. Reid; total 250000.

20000 each:—Edwin G. Wyatt, J. da Conceição Jr.; total 60000.

20000 each:—F. W. P. Dennis, John Crosbie, Gay Hall, D. D. Keav, Wm. G. White, H. Evers, A. G. Lander, C. A. Robinson, H. Swile, J. Elworthy, J. W. Blake, B. W. R. Tatum, J. Tyler, G. H. Lomas, J. T. Marry, Wm. J. Jessop, Antonio L. dos Santos, W. H. Whichecklo, C. Evers; total 380000.

10000 each:—E. Harvey Statham, A. B. Shaw, O. W. Ralls, H. W. Hadden, F. Strube, N. Jackson, H. Miller; total 70000.

5000 each:—Karl Walter, H. Miller Jr.; total 10000.

SUMMARY:

Total amount subscribed Rs. 1670000
Amount required to square 34 980

Rs. 1704 980

Expenditure:

Bank draft for 50 guineas 1504 480
5 sovereigns 145 500

Purse 55 000

Rs. 1704 980

«ASSES» ENCORE.

Mr. Editor,—Your pnychodermonous contemporary is so obstinate that one is tempted to classify him as a mule. He is vicious enough in all conscience, but science forbids. One who makes an ass of himself or others must be an ass by all the laws of generation. And how perfectly assine is his so-called logic! The *Spectator's* most really stupid, but only too stupid things are six of one and half a dozen of the others with his calling all our officers asses in December last. The cleverest man on the face of God's earth does stupid things in trying times, or what others of meaner intelligence term stupid, but no one dreams of calling him an ass. When the vicious-minded buggers snatched his countrymen, White had retreated from Glencoe and Dundee on Lady Smith, and men like the braying guide of the *Braz' Refuse* thought he had suffered an ignominious defeat. That move is now recognized as one of the most masterly military moves of the war. Capt. Lambton sold at Portsmouth, a few weeks ago, that Gen. White in saving Lady Smith saved Natal, in saving Natal he saved Cape Colony, in saving Cape Colony he saved the Empire. The explanation of the *Praetor's* logic what he was talking about: the life-long misfit did not, so classed White as an ass. The papers that follow his lead (Great Scott!) have my sympathies.

Yours truly,

A BRITISHER.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 21.—*Senate*.—The senate discussed the elections in Paralybia.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—By a vote of 76 to 57 the chamber declared Lieut. Ovidio Abrantes duly elected deputy for Goyaz. The S. Paulo and Bahia delegations voted in a body against this decision, but the Pernambuco delegation and the delegations of the states north of Pernambuco voted in its favor. The Minas delegation was divided.

MAY 22.—*Senate*.—The senate continued to discuss the Paralybia elections. For want of a quorum the vote was not taken.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—A petition of Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co., asking for the payment of an account, was referred to the budget committee.

MAY 23.—*Senate*.—By a vote of 26 to 24 the senate declared Marshal Almeida Barreto duly elected senator for Paralybia.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Sylvio Romero introduced a bill providing that a written contract subject to the proportional stamp tax shall be required in all cases in which merchandise whose value exceeds 1000 shall be sold on credit for a period exceeding 30 days. In his speech defending this bill he said that it would produce public revenue to the amount of 10,000,000. Two other bills were introduced by this deputy. One of them limits to the maximum of 5,000 men the armed force at the disposal of any state government, and the other limits state land grants to 17,421 hectares.

MAY 25.—*Senate*.—Dr. Candido Barata Ribeiro was declared duly elected senator for the Federal District. Senators Alvaro Melo and Almeida Barreto discussed political affairs in Paralybia.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—By a vote of 99 to 11 the chamber resolved to admit to discussion Deputy Sylvio Romero's bill on the armed forces of the state governments.

COFFEE NOTES

—A correspondent writes to the *Imperio* that the coffee crop along the lines of the Paulista railway is small and of inferior quality.

—A telegram of the 25th inst. states that the S. Paulo coffee crop has been injured by heavy rains. In districts in which the gathering of the crop had commenced the loss is estimated at 20 per cent.

—It may be confidently assumed that the losses incurred in the coffee market through the imposition of quarantines on account of the bubonic pest will have to be borne by the planters. The heavy crops and the large stocks in consuming markets will give the buyer sufficient advantage over the seller to enable him to dictate terms.

—It is worthy of remark that were the United States to impose an import duty of three cents a pound on Brazilian coffee, the tax would be only about one-third of the French reduced tax which the Brazilian government is willing to accept. Brazil would therefore have no excuse for retaliation as the United States would still be collecting less than France and Italy.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The São Paulo municipal council is again offering 400 reis for dead rats.

—At Januária in the northern part of Minas Geraes over ten persons are said to have recently died of starvation.

—Dr. Severino Vieira, ex-minister of industry and governor-elect of the state of Bahia, arrived at Bahia on the 22nd inst. where he was received with great enthusiasm.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 27th inst. says that the castilian authorities of Rio Grande do Sul have asked for the arrest of alleged Brazilian conspirators residing at Tacuarembó.

—It is stated there are large rice crops in the vicinity of S. Carlos do Píñal. We trust that the S. Carlos farmers will be more fortunate than those of Contendas in finding a market for their rice.

—In the state of Parahyba disturbances continue to be reported. Cachoeira and Inga have been attacked and an attack on Campina is threatened. In the fighting at Cachoeira a sub-delegado was killed.

—The budget for this year estimates public revenue at 341,285,667, that is 312,938,000 in currency and 28,347,667 in gold. But, unless future returns show an improvement over those that have thus far been made public, the revenue for the year will not exceed 300,000,000.

—The city of Rio Grande has recently been afflicted with what the doctors call an epidemic, but they are unable to agree upon its character. Some of them call it yellow fever, another says it is a malignant type of influenza, while still another is convinced that it is hitherto pest.

—The state government of Rio Grande do Sul has purchased a collection of eggs possessed by Sr. Affonso Correia, comprising 360 specimens, all of kinds found in that state. The collection is for the state museum, and the price paid was 2,000\$, or an average of 5553 per egg.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 24th inst. says that in consequence of an intended invasion some of the guards of the Livramento custom-house were sent to João Francisco's camp, where they were barbarously punished. A part of them were even put to death, their throats being cut by João Francisco's soldiers.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has again read the budget. The extraordinary session of the state legislature which, in consequence of the previous veto, had been called to vote this budget, cost the state treasury 295,680\$. It would now be timely to inquire who represents the people of the state, the governor, or the legislative assembly?

—There was a report current in S. Domingos on Saturday last that a mob of indignant citizens intended to attack and burn the Jarujuba hospital where the bubonic suspects are taken, because of the restrictions put on traffic across the bay. It would be a serious mistake to assault a hospital where innocent people are confined. Better hold the sanitary officials responsible.

—Advices from Manaus state that the Acre revolutionary junta has made Colonel Braga, president of the republic, which has been divided into three provinces. It will have an army of 5,000 men, military service will be obligatory, the Brazilian penal code has been adopted, a customs service has been organized, imports will pay no duties for one year, etc. Col. Rodrigo de Carvalho has been commissioned to proceed to Rio de Janeiro to confer with President Campos Salles.

—Having become greatly frightened over the appearance of the *peste mionica* in Rio, the good people of Niteroi have forbidden the importation of fruits, vegetables, meats, soiled clothes, etc., from that pest-ridden city, and now want all the passengers crossing on the *barcas* to be subjected to some sort of a fumigation. What good all this will do we cannot conjecture. If they would have some of the unwashed who cross on the *barcas* every day, subjected to an occasional bath, and have the *barcas* washed a little more frequently, some good might result, but to steam those who keep themselves clean and are engaged in clean occupations would be as foolish as it is unnecessary.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is stated that on the Paulista railway there will be three additional trains every day for the convenience of persons who wish to attend the Araras fair.

—We hear that tradesmen in the vicinity of the new offices of the Leopoldina company on the Rua da Lapa are disinclined to go to any extra expense to accommodate the company's employees, because they think that another change is sure to be made should the new offices prove to be unhealthy when the next hot season comes.

—The Botanical Garden company has begun the removal of the old building on Rua do Russell, as agreed upon with the prefect.

—It is stated that in consequence of the general and state taxes on railway fares there has been a decrease of over 30% in the passenger traffic of the Catagmizes railway.

—Travellers over the Central railway should bear in mind that sanitary passports and disinfections are now required. The day express has been suppressed and passenger travel is for the present confined to the night trains. Baggage must be sent to the station before 2 p. m. for disinfection, and passengers must appear one hour before the train starts for personal disinfection. Travelling will not be a pleasure.

—The S. Paulo sanitary officials want to have one of the daily trains on the Central suppressed during the scare. They also want secret detectives to travel on the trains to watch people and sanitary inspectors to take general charge. It is hard enough to have these sanitary inspectors forcing themselves into our houses and meddling with our domestic affairs, but if they are to be permitted to run railway trains then we propose to travel on foot.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending May 19th were 221,829 in currency, against 276,657 in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 54,228\$. The exchange rate was 89/16 d. l., against 7 21/32 d. l. last year, the sterling equivalents of the foregoing returns being £ 7,914 this year, against £ 8,807 in 1899, a decrease of £ 893. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £ 187,954 this year, against £ 162,545 last year, a gain of £ 25,419.

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

For week ending April 19th, 1900			
	1899		increase
Freight traffic, kilos	2,765,954	2,560,442	205,512
Passenger cars, tickets	9,431 1/2	7,560	1,871 1/2
Total receipts, week	37,683,300	29,648,120	8,035,180
distance Jan. 1, 1899, to Jan. 1, 1900	828,048,200	641,313,520	186,734,680
For week ending April 19th, 1900			
	1899		increase
Freight traffic, kilos	3,306,535	2,899,755	1,016,780
Passenger cars, tickets	9,195	7,885 1/2	1,310 1/2
Total receipts, week	46,048,820	34,347,200	11,695,620
distance Jan. 1, 1899, to Jan. 1, 1900	894,115,720	685,310,960	197,792,760

—The prefect and the Botanical Garden tramway company have arrived at an agreement. The former permits the latter to suppress the return tickets. The company agrees to demolish a building belonging to it on Rua do Russell and to keep the pavement in repair between rails and for 50 centimetres on the outer sides on the streets adjacent by the company's tramways. Thus partly relieved of its primordial duty of keeping the pavement in order, the city government will have more money to spend on office-holders. And the public? Well, the public, at whose expense this little arrangement is made, has the consolation of knowing that its children and grand-children at the end of 30 years may hope for a reduction of 10% in fares, provided the company's shareholders are then receiving dividends averaging 10%, and provided also that in the meantime nothing occurs to cause an increase, instead of a reduction, in fares.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The Portuguese cruiser *D. Carlos I* left this port on the 24th on her return to Lisbon.

—The United States cruiser "Montgomery" left the dry dock yesterday, the necessary repairs having been completed.

—A New York telegram of the 22nd inst. says that rigorous precautions have been taken there with arrivals from Rio de Janeiro.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 27th inst. by the Lamport & Holt liner "Worlds" for New York, were the following: Mr. and Mrs. S. Conill, Miss Emily Conill and 43 third-class.

—The unfortunate "Jennara," that left with a cargo of Argentine cattle to the Cape, and lost 60% of her cargo from *grano malo* on the way, now finds that the Portuguese authorities in Beira refuse to allow a single head of vile stock to be landed from the ship.

—The sanitary restrictions on coast traffic imposed by the health authorities is causing much inconvenience and loss to the coasting lines. An obligation to undergo quarantine and disinfection at Ilha Grande at the beginning of the voyage is more than most passengers care to endure.

—The sanitary authorities at Buenos Aires and Montevideo have imposed the following quarantines against Brazilian arrivals: from Rio de Janeiro 10 days; from Rio Grande do Sul 8 days; from Santos 5 days. As long as we make fools of ourselves, we can not complain when others do the same.

—The Lamport & Holt steamer "Buffon" which arrived in Rio on the 26th inst. from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, brought the following passengers: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Akers, Dr. and Mrs. Leandro Maciel and family (3), Messrs. S. Dias, R. Coelho, P. Porfiro, F. R. Monteiro, V. S. D. Aleucon and 4 third-class.

LOCAL NOTES

—The greatest pest to which we are now exposed is the sanitary doctor and his arbitrary restrictions.

—Happy is the man who has nothing and is doing nothing, for from him the government can take nothing away.

—We see by local papers that Minister Bryan gave a reception to Admiral Schley and his officers at the American legation in Petropolis on the 23rd inst.

—There are not a few in this country, as well as elsewhere, who cultivate stoidisms as though it were a virtue. But there are fools here also, as well as elsewhere.

—The lawyers of the prisoners in the conspiracy case have again protested against the delay in the judicial proceedings. This delay certainly shows a lamentable disregard for personal liberty.

—Why did Martinho's senator vote against declaring Epitacio's candidature duly elected senator for Parahyba?—Because Epitacio's police fails to protect Martinho from burglars and parasites.

—An "Anxious Inquirer" wishes to be informed whether there is really plague at Rio de Janeiro. Undoubtedly. If the disease in question is not a plague, the sanitary authorities and their vagaries certainly are.

—Now that Deputy Sylvio Romero proposes to reduce to the maximum of 3,000 men the armed force at the disposal of any state government we recommend a vigorous effort for obtaining also a large reduction in the federal army.

—A Havana telegram of the 22nd inst. says that no cases of yellow fever have appeared in that city for some time past. Would it not be a good idea to invite General Wood to come here and relieve Rio of its epidemic pests also?

—On the 23rd inst. Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, accompanied by Captains Rockwell, Allibone and Merrill and his staff, of the American squadron now at anchor in this port, was formally presented to President Campos Salles by Minister C. P. Bryan.

—It is a significant circumstance that additions to the staff of sanitary inspectors are being demanded. It will not be the sanitary official's fault if his army of smellers and testers, sprinklers and smokers, quizzers and scribbles and microbe-hunters, does not soon outnumber even the soldiers and tax-collectors.

—If strong smells are effective against infections and contagious diseases, then Rio ought never to have had an epidemic of any sort. It is evident, however, that diseases propagated in filth will not be kept off by the smell of carbolic acid and other disinfectants. Soap and water frequently used will be far more effective.

—We have been somewhat surprised to find that Sr. José Estevam has been writing to the *Correio Paulistano* about the financial situation and the President's optimism in much the same strain that we have been doing. Possibly he has been reading *The Rio News*, or possibly he has been reflecting—which practically comes to the same thing.

—Among the arrivals from New York on Sunday last we have much pleasure in noting that of Mr. C. E. Akers, the genial correspondent of *The Times*, who is accompanied by his wife and will spend some time in Rio. Mr. Akers has joined the Beneficents since he was last here, and the new firm will be heartily congratulated by all his old friends.

—Telegrams this morning tell us that the eclipse of the sun on the 28th inst. was observed with the greatest success by astronomers from all parts of the civilised world at Ovar in Portugal, Alicante in Spain, San Francisco in the United States, and other places. The day was eminently suited for these observations, and interesting reports are likely to result.

—Rowdiness seems to be a regular thing on the Botanical Garden tram since the prefect declared war on the company and authorized passengers to refuse payment. The *macade* has not been slow to take advantage of the licence, and now these young rowdies can not be stopped. The prefect should have foreseen this when he gave them permission to do as they please.

—A good illustration of the unreasoning foolishness of our sanitary officials was given a few days since when a boatman on the health officer's launch, in coming alongside a steamer just arrived from the River Plate, put out his hand against the steamer to prevent the launch from bumping. The health officer promptly compelled him to wash his hands in a solution of disinfectant!

—In spite of the very rainy weather an enjoyable concert and ball were given at the International Club of Icarahy on Saturday evening last. There was a fairly good attendance, though the bad weather kept many ladies away. We trust that next time the Club will be favored with better weather. Our thanks are due to the officers of the Club for the courteous invitation sent to us.

—We understand that a secret vigilance committee is about to be organized for the purpose of lynching persons who invent plague outbreaks for political and personal reasons. They say that the community can not stand the strain of such scares and business losses any longer, and they are convinced that the quickest way to end them is to string up a few sanitary speculators to the lamp-posts.

—Not content with sending persons who have been in contact with suspected cases, to the old Junqueira hospital for quarantine, the sanitary officials have selected the S. Sebastião hospital, at Cidj, for the same purpose. Both have been used for yellow fever and small-pox. It would be enough to give a tinit or nervous person the pest, just in pass a night there. Even the *Pais* has felt compelled to protest against the outrage.

—We have much pleasure in stating that Mr. P. Strabe, the indefatigable librarian of the British Subscription Library is on his feet again after a severe attack of influenza. Mr. Strabe is the most unobtrusive useful man in all Rio in his many-sided characters, and if we could only manage to get a chat with him on his experiences as sergeant of artillery in the Paraguayan war, our readers would have some thrilling reading.

—It would seem that Selvio Romero's pacific organization completely broke down the other day after presenting a bill for a new taxing scheme, inasmuch as he immediately afterwards applied for a two months leave of absence to treat of his health. The taxpayer, we fear, will hardly feel satisfied with the poet's legislative service, viz. 2 1/2 months pay at 75,000 a day, in compensation for a bill to increase commercial taxation.

—In view of the anonymous letters sent to us which are worse than an open enemy's bullets, we have quite resolved to apply to the British government for a pension when the war is over. To be taken for an *ingles* and subjected to the kind of wit current in these latitudes, because of the war in South Africa, is fully equivalent to service at the front during the war with at least half a dozen bad wounds. If the war lasts much longer we shall be a wreck.

—On last Wednesday the prisoners in the conspiracy case appeared before the supreme court, but only one of the judges voted in favor of their release. This was Dr. Pista e Almeida, a judge who is noted for his respect for law and justice. It seems to us that there ought to be some remedy in law for unjust delays resulting in a long and indefinite term of imprisonment for men, until they shall have been proved to be guilty of some crime, are supposed to be innocent.

—If we are to have a thorough cleansing of all the sources of disease infection and the means of spreading the germs of infectious disease, then something must surely be done with the dirty, ragged currency now in circulation. It is probably the cause of more infection than any other medium in the country. And the danger is all the greater because the government takes little or no pains to renew small notes, leaving them to pass from hand to hand even when in a dangerously filthy condition.

—The national museum, which is installed in the old S. Christovão palace, and is under the direction of the well known biologist, Dr. J. B. de Lacerda, was officially re-opened on the 25th inst., in presence of President Campos Salles and Minister Epitacio Pessoa. It is matter for congratulation that the valuable and interesting collections belonging to the museum are again open to public inspection and study. The director will accept our sincere thanks for the invitation sent to this office.

—Senator Quintino Bocayva is reported to have said that until the chamber of deputies declares all of Alberto Torres' candidacies duly elected he will not consider his own election valid. We do not always adopt the senator's opinions, but on the present occasion, it gives us pleasure to state, we not only accompany him but even go a step farther in the same direction. No matter what may be the chamber's decision in regard to those candidates, we shall not be convinced of the validity of the senator's election.

—The medical officer of the state of Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Jorge Pinto, deserves the warmest commendation, for he is managing to preserve his mental balance and is keeping cool. He says that any attempt to disinfect the passengers crossing from Rio to Niteroi every day would be impossible and ridiculous, and would also be worthless. He calls attention to the fact that the pest arises from filth, and that the best preventive is cleanliness, and he therefore recommends doctors and citizens to pay particular attention to this point.

—Among the passengers which left for home last week by the R. M. S. "Minho" was Mr. R. L. Hyde, popularly known among a host of old friends as "Johnny Hyde." A resident of this capital for about 35 years, he has seen many changes in the English colony and had, perhaps, as wider circle of acquaintances than most of us. Fortune failed to smile upon him, much as he may have deserved it, and he now returns to the old country poor in pocket, but rich in the good wishes of those who have known him for so many years.

—The American minister never does anything of a social character by himself. His ball on the 24th inst. in Petropolis was a pronounced success. Admiral Schley was, of course, the lion of the evening, but the minister himself ran him close. The ladies were at their best, and all thoroughly enjoyed the naval band which attended by permission of Admiral Schley. One of the diplomats present assured us that he never enjoyed a better evening in his life. At the risk of betraying the confidence accorded to us we must retail one good thing. He said that at the wind up, most of those present wanted to finish with "God save Bryan" but the metre would not scan, and the two national anthems objected to the name.

	Rio N. 7	Reported	Santos, Good
	per arroba	sales	Average
			per 10 kilos
May, 21..	12,300-12,400	4,000 bags.	\$8100
" 22..	12 3/4-12 400	6,000 "	8 100
" 23..	12 400-12 600	6,000 "	8 100
" 25..	12 400-12 600	4,000 "	8 100
" 26..	12 400-12 600	3,400 "	8 100

The shipments since our last report have been:

11,612 bags for the United States
10,099 " " Cape of Good Hope
5,310 " " River Plate, etc.
350 " " Countwise

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:	bags
May 19 New York Rr. str. <i>Cyprian Prince</i>	9,129
22 do Germ. str. <i>Ragnan</i>	3,159
Europe:	
May 19 Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Argentin</i>	1,653
20 Rotterdam do.....	263
21 Copenhagen do.....	3,780
23 Havre Fr. str. <i>Colado</i>	12,125
23 Oran Fr. str. <i>Divid</i>	375
23 Hamburg Br. str. <i>Milano</i>	500
Cape:	
May 25 Port Elizabeth Nor. bk. <i>Olivia</i>	9,600
Elsewhere:	
May 21 River Plate Fr. str. <i>Atlantique</i>	7,008
Coastwise:	
May 19 Southern ports str. <i>Itapava</i>	875

The receipts for the past week were 20,312 bags against 23,700 bags for the previous week and 23,148 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

	May 26	May 19
No. 6.....	12,500	13,100
7.....	12,600	13,100
8.....	12,700	13,100
9.....	11,600	11,400

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 178,931 bags, against 235,250 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 355,520 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

	May 20	May 21	May 22	May 23	May 24	May 25	May 26	Since
Receipts:								
Shipment U. States	1,435	4,256	1,813	4,079	1,165	1,317	1,659	2,418,039
Europe	2,809	875	4,431	4,431	1,713	1,819	66,721	2,659,353
Cape	239	1,639	500	1,180	1,000	9,436	86,795	111,000
River Plate, etc.	152,757	4,779	2,135	11,162	17,589	176,753	176,753	105,079
Countwise	152,757	152,757	152,757	152,757	152,757	152,757	152,757	3,008,921
Stock at Santos.....	355,520	355,520	355,520	355,520	355,520	355,520	355,520	355,520

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts last week were 2,003 bags by the *Satellite* from Montevideo. The market continues quiet and quotations are lower owing to improvement in exchange, as shown in the following table:

Trieste.....	nominal
do.....	nominal
Richmond 1st.....	27.40
Baltimore 1st.....	31.50—32.00
do 2nd.....	30.00—31.00
Western and Interior.....	23.00—24.00
River Plate.....	20.00—21.00
Local Mills.....	20.00—21.00

Codfish.—The *Wardonia* brought 2,300 tubs, 422 cases and 100 half cases from New York. There were no changes in broker's prices.

Lard.—The arrivals during the past week were 1,000 kegs and no cases from New York by the *Wardonia*. We continue to quote from 950 to 930 reis per pound wholesale.

Rice.—No arrivals. Market unchanged.

White Pine.—Intrins last week were 5,115 pieces by the *Wardonia* from New York. The wholesale price continues at 300 reis per foot.

Pitch Pine.—The receipts were nil. The cargo of the *Bayard* was sold in auction on Saturday. Prices unchanged.

Spruce Pine.—There were no arrivals and no changes in prices.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts. Market nominal.

Kerosene.—The *Wardonia* brought 28,000 cases from New York. Price are now quoted at 12,800 per case wholesale.

Wool.—No arrivals. Quotations unchanged.

Tar.—Receipts nil. Market nominal.

Cement.—No entries. Prices unchanged.

Indian Corn.—No receipts. Native continues to be quoted from 9500 to 9500 per bag of 62 kilos.

Hay.—No arrivals. Market unchanged.

Hay.—The *Magellan* brought 1,720 bales from Montevideo. Prices are nominal.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal last week:

From Glasgow ex <i>Yedra</i>	2,041 tons.
From Newport ex <i>Vale</i>	2,921 "

Rum.—Receipts continue regular. Quotations are unchanged, as shown below:

Pernambuco and Maciel.....	105,000—205,000
Bahia and Aracaj.....	150,000—185,000
Campos.....	105,000—200,000
Angra and Paraty.....	105,000—200,000
Paraty.....	100,000—195,000
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg.....	200,000—207,000
ditto 40 deg.....	300,000—310,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

May 25.
PORT ELIZABETH.—Nor. bk. *Olivia*; 143 tons; Christensen; coffee.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.	50 cents and 5 % prime per bag
NEW ORLEANS.	do
ANTWERP.	35 shillings and 5 % prime per
BREMEN.	ton of 1,000 kilos.
HAMBURG.	do
LIVERPOOL.	do
COPENHAGEN.	35 shillings, 6 d. and 5 % prime per
	ton of 1,000 kilos.
GENOA.	40 francs and 10 % prime per
MARSEILLES.	ton of 1,000 kilos.
BORDEAUX.	40 francs and 10 % prime per
	ton of 1,000 kilos.
HAVRE.	35 francs and 10 % prime per
	ton of 1,000 kilos.
TRISTE.	45 shillings and 5 % prime per
FIUME.	ton of 1,000 kilos.
LONDON.	30 shillings and 5 % prime per
SOUTHAMPTON.	ton of 1,000 kilos.
CAPE TOWN.	50 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per
P. ELIZABETH.	ton.
PORT NATAL.	37 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2 % prime
EAST LONDON.	per ton.
DELAGOA BAY.	do
MOSSIEL BAY.	do
MONTEVIDEO.	3500 per bag of 60 kilos.
II. ARIKS.	do

ENGAGEMENTS.

NEW YORK.—Belg. str. <i>Woods</i>	11,000	bags of coffee
HAMBURG.—Germ. str. <i>Argentin</i>	6,000	do do

Vessels Affair & Chartered for Rio

Ammonia.....	Rangoon	7 Mar.
Cambian Chief.....	Cardiff	—
Francia.....	Baltimore	—
Glad Tidings.....	Baltimore	—
Gracie.....	Portland	—
Grace Darling.....	Portland	—
Havana Hero.....	Rangoon	11 Apr.
Joachim.....	Baltimore	—
John Collins.....	Baltimore	—
Krona.....	Newport	—
Lavender.....	Rangoon	23 Apr.
Manchester Castle.....	Cardiff	—
Marina Eufrasi.....	Oporto	—
Sofia Brazil (str.).....	Cardiff	—
Scottish Lochs.....	Cardiff	—
Vinohova.....	Oporto	—

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
May 21	Homer	Glasgow 35 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
22	Minglan	Valparaiso 35 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
22	Brasil	River Plate	S. Montoux
23	Ruskin	Cardiff 24 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
23	Montevideo	Montevideo 5 ds.	C. I. Cramly
24	Francisco	Liverpool 33 ds.	J. C. Y. Pintero
24	Argentina	Santos 17 ds.	R. Johnston & Co.
25	Vale	Newport 26 ds.	M. Martins
25	Vesder	Glasgow 25 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
26	Diffon	New York 21 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
May 21	Atlantique	River Plate	Sundries.
22	Petropolis	Santos	In transit
22	Abaglin	Liverpool*	Sundries
22	Ragnan	New York*	do
22	Homer	Valparaiso*	do
22	Les Andes	River Plate	do
23	Brasil	Bordeaux*	do
23	Colonia	Havre	do
23	Montevideo	Southampton*	do
25	Homer	Santos	In transit
25	Kendal	Buenos Aires	Ballast
25	J. Pochergill	Santos	In transit
26	Argentina	Santos	Sundries
26	S. Francisco	Valparaiso*	do
27	Wordsworth	New York*	do

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, May 27th, 1900.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
bk. Baltimore.....	671	May 14	Baltimore.	J. Moore & Co.
British				
sp. Kambiri.....	188	Mar. 22	Mobile.	To order
sc. Siraca.....	209	Apr. 25	New York.	To order.
sp. Belfast.....	1809	28 Feb.	Gaz Co.	Gaz Co.
bk. Dalblair.....	1474	May 8	Cardiff.	Central Ry.
French				
hg. Berthe.....	154	Apr. 12	Marseilles.	Ch. Hue.
German				
bk. Schiller.....	1227	May 3	Cardiff.	Braz Coal Co.
Norwegian				
bk. Argentina.....	970	May 3	Greenock.	B. Rodr. Co.
bk. Bayard.....	1217	11	Mobile.	To order.
Portuguese				
bk. Clara.....	692	May 10	Oporto.	J.A.C. Santos

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

MAY 21.	MAV 22.
27 Apolices, 58.....	900\$000
2 do 3,700\$ (cert.) at rate of.....	850
2 do 1850.....	1,800
5 do 1850.....	591
47 do.....	910
4 do (reg.).....	910
50 do 1857 (reg.).....	1,025
100 Emprestimo Municipal.....	163
100 deb. Sorocabana Itanara R. R.....	60
Banks.	
150 Lavoura e Commercio.....	118\$500
25 Nacional.....	190
150 Republica.....	192 500
Railways.	
141 Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	30\$000
Miscellaneous.	
94 Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	16\$500

MAY 22.	MAV 23.
126 Apolices, 58.....	900\$000
1 do (600\$) at rate of.....	810
1 do (500\$) do.....	865
1 do (400\$) do.....	870
1 do (cert.).....	857
5 do 10,700\$ (cert.) bulln at rate of.....	827
5 do 1855.....	800
7 do.....	800
1 do (reg.).....	910
Banks.	
45 Lavoura e Commercio.....	120\$000
150 Republica.....	193
410 do.....	192 500
40 do.....	192
Cotton mills.	
40 Brazil Industrial.....	185\$000
Miscellaneous.	
100 Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	17\$000
100 Obras Hydraulicas.....	2 750

MAY 23.	MAY 24.
10 Apolices, 58.....	900\$000
1 do (500\$) at rate of.....	870
1 do 2,100\$ (cert.) do.....	857
1 do 1,400\$ do.....	850
6 do 1857 (reg.).....	1,025
20 Emprestimo Municipal.....	163
156 deb. Confianca Industrial (mill.).....	209
Banks.	
50 Lavoura e Commercio.....	114\$500
100 Republica.....	193
150 do.....	192 500
Cotton mills.	
50 Alliana.....	213\$000
200 Progresso Industrial.....	210
Railways.	
500 Oeste de Minas (37 1/2 % do).....	3\$500
100 Uniao Sorocabana-Itanara.....	22
100 do do (30 % do).....	7
Tramways.	
100 Jardim Botânico.....	150\$000
150 S. Christovão.....	155
Miscellaneous.	
50 Loterias Nacionais.....	90\$000
33 Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	17
110 Transporte e Carriagens.....	83

MAY 24.	MAY 25.
2 Apolices, 58.....	900\$000
5 do.....	901
79 do.....	907
32 do.....	905
1 do (600\$) at rate of.....	862
2 do (200\$) do.....	862
1 do 10,000\$ (cert.) at rate of.....	800
1 do 1850.....	800
13 do (reg.).....	912
10 do.....	913
100 Emprestimo Municipal.....	163
100 do do (reg.).....	160
200 deb. Sorocabana Itanara R. R.....	58 500
75 do Brazil Industrial (mill.).....	201
Banks.	
100 Lavoura e Commercio.....	120\$000
35 Republica.....	192 500
26 Rnal e Hypotecario.....	260
Cotton mills.	
100 Brazil Industrial.....	185\$000
Railways.	
100 Oeste de Minas (37 1/2 % do).....	3\$500

MAY 26.

28 Apolices, 58.....	900\$000
1 do.....	900
1 do (600\$) at rate of.....	862
4 do (500\$) do.....	875
6 do (100\$) do.....	870
do 1,700\$ (cert.) at rate of.....	860
do 5,000\$ do.....	861
15 do 1857.....	1,010
2 do (reg.).....	1,025
50 Emprestimo Municipal (reg.).....	169
4 deb. Barão de Araruama R. R.....	37
70 do Sorocabana-Itanara R. R.....	54

Banks.

135 Commercial.....	225\$000
135 Rnal e Hypotecario (and s.).....	130

Cotton mills.

175 Progresso Industrial.....	210\$000
150 S. Peliz.....	100

Railways.

500 Oeste de Minas (37 1/2 % do).....	3\$500
200 V. F. Kapuchny.....	25
150 do.....	24 500

Tramways.

110 Jardim Botânico.....	150\$000
--------------------------	----------

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

	SELLERS.	BUYERS
Banco Commercial e Industrial.....	390\$000	370\$000
Construtor e Agricola.....	—	—
Credito Real da Carteira II.....	—	120 000
Lavadores de Santos.....	—	122 000
Mercantil de Santos.....	—	—
S. Paulo.....	135 000	135 000
Ribeirão Preto.....	—	—
União de S. Carlos (all paid).....	310 000	285 000
do (40 % do).....	—	136 000
União de S. Paulo (all paid).....	74 000	69 000
Santos.....	—	—
Cia Agua e Luz.....	105 000	90 000
Antarctica.....	—	300 000
Argos Paulista.....	—	6 000
Fabril Paulista.....	—	—
Ferro Carril São. Amaro.....	—	—
Gaz de S. Paulo.....	—	—
Rato Paulista.....	—	23 000
Lipton.....	170 000	120 000
Mechanica.....	125 000	115 000
Melhoramentos de Brotas.....	—	85 000
Moziana (all paid).....	252 000	215 000
idem (at 30 days).....	—	—
Panista.....	219 000	215 000
idem (at 30 days).....	—	—
Pogredior.....	—	35 000
Supakoff.....	—	22 000
Telephonica.....	—	95 000
União Sportiva.....	110 000	97 000
Viação Paulista.....	20 000	12 000

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

FRANCISKANER BRÄU

RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY 140, 142 & 14

Caixa do Correio 1205 Telephone 111

Franziskaner Bräu (dark)

Cerveja Pilsener (clear)

Beer in barrels (shops),

automatis and bottled.

CALVERT'S Carbolic Preparations. ARE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE.

CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP.

Best Antiseptic Soap for use in warm climates. Sold in 3-tab. Boxes.

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Has the largest sale of any Dentifrice, most effective for preserving the Teeth and strengthening the Gums. In various sized tins.

CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

A Sovereign Remedy for Skin Ailments, Piles, Sores, Insect Bites or Stings, Earache or Sunburn, etc. Large Pots, to be obtained from Chemists, Stores &c.

BUYERS ARE WARNED

Against unreliable imitations, which are numerous.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, England.

EDUARDO RAMOS

HOUSE & LAND AGENT

Loans on Mortgage

N. 6 RUA DA ALFANDEGA

P. O. Box No. 1261

F. W. SPRENGER

English Tailor

40, RUA DA ALFANDEGA, 40

1st Floor

RIO DE JANEIRO

Finest English and Scotch goods.

Best workmanship and moderate prices.

AGUA MATTONI

Agua Mineral Natural.

(GIESSEHÜBLER)

Natural Alkaline Mineral Water

From the springs of HEINRICH MATTONI, GIESSEHÜBL, SAUERBRUNN, NEAR CARLSBAD.

Excellent Table Water

Recommended by most of the medical authorities.

Deposit: RUA GENERAL CAMARA, 78

SOCIEDADE GERAL DE TRANSPORTES

FURNITURE REMOVERS AND CARRIERS.

PRAÇA TIRADENTES N. 31 — (Largo do Rocio)

PRAÇA DUQUE DE CAXIAS N. 1 — (Largo do Machado)

The vans employed by us are manufactured expressly for the removal of Furniture, Pianos, Marble work Statuary and objects of large in general, being upholstered inside to avoid jars and breakage in transit. The Company hold itself responsible for any damage or injury caused by its employees to goods consigned to their charge, but all claims must be made within 24 hours of the time of service, or they cannot afterwards accept responsibility.

Special vans and experienced men for the removal of pianos.

The Company has for hire "caminhões" and "andorinhas" for Niteroy, and as its vans are all duly licensed all risk or loss of property is thus avoided.

The Directors beg that any complaints or irregularities due to their employees, may be at once reported at either of the above-named offices.

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES. IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

36, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

PATRIOTIC APPEAL



FOR THE
Festivities in Commemoration of the
4th CENTENARY
OF THE DISCOVERY OF BRAZIL



COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

The widespread acceptance which the issue of these interesting stamps has had, as shown by the large sales effected, is a brilliant sign of the patriotism of the Brazilian nation. In this way, everybody, poor and rich, contributes with his share towards the erection of lasting monuments which will honor the history of the country.

The present appeal will serve to advise those who have delayed in order that no one shall fail to contribute for this great and truly popular subscription by acquiring the largest quantity of

SERIES OF COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS



for sale, in complete sets of 100, 200, 500 and 700 reis for
1\$500 each set

At the general depot of

LAEMMERT & Co.

66, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 66

RIO DE JANEIRO



The acquisition of these stamps, constitutes, apart from its patriotic end, a highly remunerative investment, if we take into consideration the small number of stamps, only 4; the limited issue, authenticated by the destruction of the lithographic stones, which took place on the 24th December last; the low price of each series which will not be altered, and the resolution of the Association to burn all unsold stamps by the 1st September proximo, so that it may be safely said that in the near future these stamps are sure to be well quoted in the philatelic markets of the great capitals of the world.

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

No. 6, Rua do S. Pedro

RIO DE JANEIRO.

MILNER'S SAFES

The best thief and fire-resisting safes extant.

A large assortment always on hand.

Apply to

C. E. Nicolson & Co.

RUA VISCONDE D'INHAUMA No. 16.



LUBRICATING OILS

for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms, Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dynamos, and all classes of Machinery.

Every Tin and case, in addition to the registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the name of the makers

LEONARD & ELLIS, New York.

Sole Agents for Brazil:

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

11, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

11, RUA DA QUITANDA, São Paulo.

SEA SICKNESS

26 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olinde" by Dr. Ernani Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Manguon says that "during voyages on men of war I have had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results."

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N. B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietors who undertake to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of 2\$300 per box, 12\$600 for 6 and 20\$800 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda

RUA LARGA DE S. JOAQUIM, N. 213 A

Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL

CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

CRASHLEY'S

Rua do Ouvidor N. 36

Shipping.

Geo. R. Penton. Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1865.
THOMAS NORTON & Co.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
68, Broad Street. **NEW YORK**

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen—United States

" Brazil
" River Plate
" China, Japan
" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st
and 15th of each month to
Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different
times accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st cl. 3rd cl.
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen..... 400 Marks & 9-
" Lisbon..... 250 " " 7-
For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,

Rua da Alfândega, No. 65 10 de Janeiro

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

Date	Steamer	Destination
1900		
May 31	Thamus	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
June 11	Danube	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 27 "	"	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to
England three times a month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can
be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply
at No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.
C. J. Casaly,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPART & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Coleridge.....	16th June
Hevelius.....	2nd July
Wordsworth.....	17th "

The steamer

"Buffon"

sails on the 2nd June for
New York

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate
rates for above port and also for Barbados.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England
and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 1.º de Março.

For passages and further information apply to the

Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**

58, Rua 1.º de Março

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Liguria.....	June 5th
Orissa.....	" 19th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric
light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest
order.

For freights apply to E. D. Machado.

No. 4, Rua S. Pedro.

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents.

No. 2, Rua S. Pedro.



MAGALHÃES & Co.

CAPITAL Rs. 200,000\$000.

Stevedores, established for many years in the city of
Rio de Janeiro, with offices at

No. 82 RUA DA SAUDE,

undertake the loading and discharge of steamers and
sailing vessels, having at their disposal lighters suit-
able for the transportation of cargoes, boats, steam
launches and skilled employes.

TELEPHONE No. 313.

WHISKY

A. & B. Mackay's Special

Liqueur Whisky

Is a pure Whisky.
"The Acme of Perfection."
In cask or case.

BASS' ALE

In cases of 7 dozen ½ bottles
or 4 " bottles

At very reasonable prices and cheaper than any
other beer on the market.

SOLE AGENT:

C. N. LEFEBVRE

23, RUA DA CANDELARIA, 23

RIO DE JANEIRO

Ask for
"MOUNTAIN DEW"
SCOTCH WHISKY



Agents
CHARLES CULY & Co.
SNATOS

Agents
COSTA MARQUES & Co.
RIO DE JANEIRO

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., Ltd.

Leith

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de
Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Pa-
ranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.
Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. Inva-
riably.

The Steamer

ITAPERUNA

will sail for
PARANAGUA, DESTERRO, RIO
GRANDE, PELOTAS and PORTO
ALEGRE,

Saturday, 2nd June.
Freight and parcels received through the
Trapiche Silvino until the 1st prox.

Valuables at the office, on the day of
sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's office.

For passages and information apply to the office of

IAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua do Hospício, 9.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER
of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

The Only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED

DR LALOR'S

TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its
world-wide reputation as the Best and
only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for
BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESS-
ness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver
Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature
Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all
Blood Disorders, and all Functional and
Diseased Conditions of the System, caused
by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric
Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred
Evils is immediate and permanent, all
the Miserable Feelings and Distressing
Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity
that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self Treatment of the above
diseases with each Bottle.



Its energizing effects are shown from the
first day of its administration by a remarkable
Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power,
with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and
Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The
Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep
becomes calm and refreshing. The Face
becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes
brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None
genuine without the British Government
Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,"
London, England, engraved thereon, by order
of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials
from all parts of the World, and from the
highest Medical Authorities. No other
Phosphoric Preparation has received such
distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT **DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,**
HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

ANTIGA CASA HENRY

Emilio Kahn

LATE HENRY NEERACHER.

WINES & EATABLES

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276 47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371

Rio de Janeiro

Tropin is pure Albumen; it offers this most
important constituent of our daily food in highly
concentrated form. The nutritive value of one
pound of Tropin equals that of 5 pounds of
prime beef or 50-60 eggs.

Tropin is almost entirely assimilated by
the system and transformed into blood and
muscles, a fact which is of highest importance
in those cases where the digestive canal has to
be cared for in mechanical respects. (Dysen-
tery, Diseases of the intestines, etc.)

Tropin is very easily digested; it represents
a food which without overstraining even the
weakest stomach offers a large amount of nutri-
ment. (For Children, disorders and diseases of
the Stomach, Kidneys and the Nervous System,
Liver complaints, Convalescence, etc.)

Tropin—by replacing the lost Albumen—
enables us to arrest the decline of strength
caused by fever and infectious diseases. (Yel-
low Fever, Blackwater Fever, Malaria, Tuber-
culosis, Typhus, etc.)

Tropin is a tasteless and odorless powder.
It can be mixed or baked or cooked with other
food or else can be taken in drinks.

Eminent medical authorities are constantly
calling attention to the merits of Tropin.

Sold by all Chemists throughout Brazil

Sole Agents:

Robert Fricke, Lavy & Co.
RIO DE JANEIRO HAMBURG

THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 56th year, having originally
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The*
British and American Mail. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was
published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the
United States. Its subscribers are principally busi-
ness men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in-
vestments. No other periodical, even with much
larger circulation, can offer better inducements to ad-
vertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the
Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 250, Rio de
Janeiro.